

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as indicated hereafter. It is believed that the following amendments and additions add no new matter to the present application.

Please replace the paragraph starting on p. 13, line 20 with the following amended paragraph:

In general terms, FIG. 4 illustrates so-called "unstable" (or non-repeatable), uniform ground bounce that causes a spurious voltage in the signals being applied to the TCK and/or TMS pin(s). Unstable bounce will only sometimes transition the TAP controller away from an update state. Thus, one of the UPDATE-DR state or the UPDATE-IR states is included in the group of three undetermined states induced by a ground bounce that are shown in FIG. 4. The term "uniform" is used here to refer to all the circuitry in the boundary-scan test responding substantially identically. However, as discussed below, these same principles may also be applied to non-uniform ground bounce. The methods described here for unstable bounce can also be applied to stable, or repeatable, forms of ground bounce and are thus generally applicable.

Please replace the paragraph starting on p. 21, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

For non-uniform ground bounce, where the entire boundary scan chain 210 (FIG. 2) is not uniformly affected, the recovery method shown in FIGS. 7A-7J and 8 may be difficult to implement because the entire boundary scan chain will not necessarily be in the same state when the vector data is being shifted in. For example, if the entire chain 210 (FIG. 2) is not in the SHIFT-DR state shown in FIGS. 7C and 7G, then some of the data will not get shifted into the appropriate target locations. Consequently, after a non-uniform ground bounce followed by the state transitions shown in FIGS. 7A-7J, the entire boundary scan chain will not be fully re-initialized to the desired data values.